## Amusemente and Meetings Co-Night,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Opers, "Paust."
BROADWAY OFERA HOUSE-"H. M. S. Pinafore."
DALY'S THEATRE-" Wives."
HAVERLY S. INLATRE-"The Octoroon."
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM Royal Marionette Troupe.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS-No. 730 Broadway. 2 and S.
PARK THEATRE-"Fritz in Ireland."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES OFERA HOUSE-Variety.
STANDARD OBERTRE-OCUTA, "FAIINIZA." STANDALD THEATRE—O. era, "Fatinitza."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"French Flats."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Our Girls."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC (BROOKLYN)-Philharmonic Rehearval.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition, Day and Evening.
Koster & Elal's Gardes—Concert.
7th Righment Armory—Falt.
STEINWAY HALL—Lecture.

Inder to Aovernsements. AMESEMENTS 3d Page 6th column

BANKING AND FINANCIAL-7th Page 3d column.

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS 7th Page 6th column

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS 7th Page 6th column

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BERSINESS CHANCES - 7th Page-6th column.

BERSINESS CHANCES - 7th Page-5th column.

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DAN ING ACADEMIES—6th Page-5th column.

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FINANCIA—7th Page-6th column.

FINANCIA—7th Page-6th column.

FINANCIA—7th Page-6th column.

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HELD WANTED—3d Page-5th column.

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LETTERS AND MORS WANTED—6th Page-6th column.

LETTERS AND BENTANCIA—3d Page-5th column.

MARRIAD AND DENTAS—5th Page-6th column.

MARRIAD AND DENTAS—5th Page-6th column.

MARRIAD AND DENTAS—5th Column.

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SAVINGS BANKS-7th Fege-6th column.

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STEANDATS AND RAILBOIDS 3d Page-2d and 3d STEAMLES-OCEAN-3d Page-4th commun. Trackers-6/n Page-5th commun.

### Oneiness Mottes.

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BEANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

# New-Pork Dailn Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1879. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-The Spanish Government admits that the Cuban revolt is dangerous. - Yakoob Khan continues under suspicion, . . . A Cabinet crisis

Gortschakoff. Holycoke has lectured at the Cornell University, Ithaca, - Mr. Horatio C. Burchard, Director of the Mins, has submitted his annual report to Secretary Sherman. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Efforts have been made to requite the divided Democrats but withat foot-ball, - August Woshler, Dr. Foote's as- conservatism, its fidelity to the Union and the sailant, committed suicide yesterday. === A | Constitution, its love of justice and equality. Berman machinist killed his brother-in-law. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41232 in the frankest and most cordial spirit. ing, but generally higher and closing strong.

THE WEATHER,-TERRUNE local observation dicate cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Mr. Gerry, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, makes an like the Chisolm murder are committed, and appeal to the public, in a letter printed else- committed with impunity, the North naturally where, for children's clothing. The need is feels that the ruffian class is appermost; and obvious, and the response should be quick and | we do not wish to be ruled by it.

General Walker has made his apportionment of districts for the work of the census, except for two States. The districts into which a number of the Middle and New-England States have been divided are set down in our Washington dispatches.

Some account is given elsewhere of the special prizes bestowed at the Paris Exposition upon American agricultural implements, which Mr. McCormick has recently received. There has been delay in the transmission of them, but still greater delay in the forwarding of the regular prizes. A number of these are

The latest vitriol-throwing case cannot be called sensational. A husband and wife who have not been on living terms meet under unpleasant circumstances. The wife, according to the husband's story, threw a liquid at him put of a bottle which he found was marked "Vitriol." The wife, according to her own story, took the bottle in her hand, for fear her husband should see it and attempt to use it. and in the struggle which ensued some of the finid was spilled upon his coat. But nobody was burt, and the case might much better have been settled outside of the court. Which might be said of matrimonial vitriol-throwing of all kinds.

The Seventh Regiment Fair will have a brilliant inauguration to-day. The regiment will parade in honor of the President, who will formally open the Fair, the Mayor will preside at the opening ceremonies, George William Curtis will make an address and Secretary Evarts will be present. The sympathies of the people of New-York are fully enlisted in this enterprise, and to a large preportion of that branch of humanity which rules the world it is an event of much greater importance than the November elections or the approaching session of Congress. The indications are that the Fair will be highly successful, and toward that result it will be the semi-patriotic duty of New-Yorkers to con-

No one will be surprised to hear that Mr. Peter Cooper is enlarging the scope of the free schools in the Cooper Union, and is giving his time and money to the work. He exhausted long since the capacity of the public for admiration by his unselfish di votion to the interests of an institution which has been of incalculable benefit to this community. The new feature in the school is t e a polytechnic department. The alterations now making in the Cooper Union and the additional room obto be accommodated in the entire institution. instead of 2.000 as now. When it is re- desperate prosecution of their scheme to seize

obtained the same instruction at their own late to inquire into their qualifications. The the intelligent and ambitious poor.

The Democratic party in this State is waking up to the fact that the pleasures of a free fight and the peaceful fruits of harmony are not to be enjoyed simultaneously. There is a strong desire for reunion, and a special agent has been making a tour everywhere in general, with the idea apparently of discovering whether there is enough left of the party to reunite, and what the chances of successful mending are. But the desire for reconciliation and the efforts to bring it about make little progress toward achieving the object. Governor Robinson and his supporters say that they will not favor any attempt at reconciliation with John Kelly, and Mr. Kelly with the destruction of Tammany lies. Hall. This is their idea of reconciliation. Mr. Kelly and his friends, on the other hand, hold that Governor Robinson and Mr. Tilden made war upon Tammany and must take the consequences; that Tammany has acted merely upon the defensive. They have killed Mr. Tilden, and they propose to sit up nights for the next year to see that he stays dead. This is their idea of reconciliation. The time has not yet arrived for the peacemaker. The fight is not over, and there will be more dead to be buried | Boston and other places outside of this city, before the treaty of peace is signed.

A SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVE. Mr. W. H. Felton, an Independent Demoeratic Congressman from Georgia, has written a remarkable letter on the habitual misbehavior of the Democratic party. He rehearses the catalogue of its recent offences, the blunders of the extra session, the attempt to coerce the Executive, the attack upon the election laws, the ridiculous and insincere clamor about imaginary "troops at the " polls," and the insulting treatment of President Hayes; and he does not wonder that the North has become disgusted and alarmed. "The Northern people are afraid to intrust "the administration of the Government to the New York—No. 1.238 Broadway, corner Thirtyfirst-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-thud-st., corner
Eighth-ave; No. 760 Third-ave, corner Fortyseventh-st.; No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner
Union-square; No. 2.386 Fourth-ave, (Harlean)
Washington—No. 1.322 Fist,
Lorron—No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand.
Paus—No. 9 Rus Seribe.

"the administration of the Government to the
"hands of violent men. They would rather
"risk the perils of centralization than
"again endure the horrors of revolu"tion. They would as soon see the
"Government 'shot to death' as to have it
"starved to death.' All this has been the "work of our self-constituted leaders." Mr. Felton thinks that the Southern people are very well disposed, and that they ought not to be held responsible for the vaporing follies of hot-heads; and he adds the sensible remark: "We must recover the confidence of "the people before we can recover political " power,"

This is encouraging so far as it goes. Mr. Felton must remember, however, that the hothends cannot lead unless the Southern people is apprehenced at Rome. - Lord Posterio says are willing to follow. The violent, foolish and that the maintenance of peace depends on Prince passionate men who have brought so much discredit upon their party cannot be put Domestic .- The share end of the new French | down by us; they must be suppressed by their cable has been landed at North Eastham, Mass, own constituents, if they are suppressed at The Kellogg-Specford investigation is to be all; and so long as the South allows them to resumed in New-Origins to-day. == The houtile speak for it, the South must necessarily be Utes intended to kill General Adams. == G. J. held responsible for their language. It really speak for it, the South must necessarily be makes no difference how wise, prudent and kindly the people of that region may be in their private thoughts and feelings; we have to do only with the character and conduct of their official representatives. Whenever the out success. The votes of four South will take the trouble to elect Congressmore Assembly Districts in this city were men capable of giving expression to the betsanvassed Saturday. - Princeton beat Harvard | ter senuments of the Democracy, its genuine it may depend upon being met by the North grains), 89.69 cents. Stocks active and fluctuat- What Mr. Felton says about political outrages in the South is quite beside the mark. We have no doubt that they Thermometer yesterday: Bighest, 540g ; lowest, are deplored by a majority of the Southern people; but they are not punished, and they are allowed to be one of the most powerful agencies in politics. While deeds

How little even a man like Mr. Felton understands the situation appears from the course which he advises in the next Presidential campaign. He insists that his party ought to select a candidate who will be acceptable to the Greenback interest; and then he rambles off into the stock platitudes about the people's money, and gets lost in a financial maze. Now, there is nothing perhaps which has more strongly impressed Northern business men with the danger to be apprehended from a Solid South than the readiness of that section to ally itself with any sort of paper money fanatics and consent to any sort of attack upon the public credit, for the sake of carrying an election. Mr. Bayard made some severe and just remarks the other day upon this alarming laxity of Southern opinion in money matters. The honor as well as the prosperity of the country is involved in the contest over the debt and currency, and here stands a solid phalanx of States without a conscience, ready to join whichever side offers it an immediate partisan advantage. This is a peril to the Nation even greater than the prevalence of rifle-clubs; and Mr. Felton may be sure that so long as it lasts the South will never "re-"cover the confidence of the people."

THE CITY CANYASS. Some of the Democratic papers are in an agony of apprehension lest fraud be committed in the canvass of the city vote. The wrangling of the Aldermen appears to them the symptom of a dark and hellish plot; and even on election night they were sure that villany was in contemplation, because the returns were not tabulated in season for their early editions. Delay was inevitable this year on account of the extraordinary number of split tickets, the Democracy especially being divided into a multitude of small factions, voting the most remarkable and various combinations of candidates. Whether the figures were held back any longer than was necessary after such a chaotic contest, we have no means of knowing; and neither have our angry and suspicious friends.

A new cause of delay comes to light now that the Supervisors begin their work. It is discovered that the returns are grossly irregular and imperfect. Some of them omit all votes cast for certain candidates; some omit all votes cast, by whatever party, for certain important offices. Never before, perhaps, have the Supervisors been asked to deal with such a mass of erroneous and incomplete returns. The primary explanation of this disgraceful condition of things is the unusual incompetency of the Inspectors; and if a large proportion tained in other ways will enable 3,000 pupils of these officers were unfit for their functions it is because the Robinson Democracy, in the

expense, we merely begin to realize what names were finally presented at the eleventh Cooper Union has done and is doing for hour, under the compulsion of a court of justice, and adopted without the possibility of discriminating between good and bad.

We warned the Democratic Police Commissioners at the time that they were tampering with important interests and exposing us to grave dangers. Even if the delinquent inspecters have been in the main honest, it is evident that their ignorance has opened the door wide to fraud. Irregular returns are the opportunity of rascally canvassers; and if the Board have any desire to cheat, the misconduct of the Police Commissioners has given them a great chance. For our part we are less apprehensive of a deliberate attempt at swindling than of unfair partisanship in the acceptance or rejection of faulty returns. One wrong would perhaps be as great an injury to the people as the other. If either should be advocate the immediate political execution of | done, let it be remembered where the fault

RISING AVERAGES.

Out of \$14,310,581 35 paid out in excess of receipts by the Treasury last week, only \$6,459,525 appears in the increase of bank reserves. Undoubtedly the reserves of the banks were really larger at the end of the week than they appear to be in the statement of averages. But it is evident, also, that a considerable part of the money paid out by the Treasury for bonds was sent to sellers in though a portion of the proceeds of bonds sold for account of such sellers was reinvested by the purchase in this market of Government or other bonds or stocks. But it is growing more and more difficult every day to trace correspondence between the reports of the Treasury and the reports of the banks. Since November 1 the specie balance in the Treasury has been reduced \$16,118,740 18, and the currency balance \$5.013,557 60; a loss in all of \$21,132,297 78. Meanwhile, the bank "averages" show an increase of only \$13,317,500 in specie, and a loss of \$6,020,100 in legal-tenders. As nearly all the specie paid out has certainly remained in this city, it is probable that the banks held at the end than they report. On the other hand it is in legal-tenders paid out by the Treasury and \$6,000,000 more by the banks, unless it be supposed that payment for bonds to sellers in the country and in other cities was made and that the last statement is also made upon | gion is wholesome, rational and friendly. rising averages as to currency.

The purchase of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury has been by some sharply criticised, as if it were the cause of the remarkable speculation witnessed during the last week. The bank report, however, does not indicate that any inflation of accommodation to speculators has been caused by the enlargement of the reserve. There is no increase, but a decrease of \$2,699,800 in the of the banks were reported as loans, the greater part of the bonds sold to the Government were held by banks, not on their own account, but for customers or other institutions. It seems probable, therefore, that no increase of loans on stocks has occurred since the purchase of bonds, and the increase of \$7,278,500 in deposits indicates that the still remains in the banks waiting for employment or investment. The speculation in windows from fracture! Really it seems stocks has other numerous and powerful check by the stringency of the money market, but would soon have had effect-that advantage of an excellent opportunity to buy

The dealings in stocks last week are said to have exceeded those of any previous week in the history of the Exchange. Profits amounting to many millions were made by the almost unprecedented advance in prices, and at the end of the week the purchasers seemed almost as numerous and eager as at the beginning. The advance in prices, and the purchases which caused that advance, are mainly, but by no means wholly, of stocks which have recently changed greatly in real value. The large increase in the traffic of nearly all railroads, owing to the extraordinary expansion of the business of the country, has been less potent in influence upon prices than the growing assurance that remunerative rates will be maintained. These are causes which apply to nearly all roads, but the purchases by the public, which continue very large, are governed in great degree by special information of changes in the business connections. or prospects of particular roads. So long as such purchases continue, an advance in the prices of stocks so bought and taken out of the market is not unnatural, and it is in some degree an evidence of improvement in the real value of properties. Nor is it strange that speculators, in the presence of such an advance, struggle with each other in their haste to share the profits resulting. There are in fact hundreds of railroads which barely earned or did not quite earn interest on their debt's during the disastrous years 1877 and 1878, which may fairly be expected to pay some dividends on stock as a result of the general revival of business and the better maintenance of freight rates. In such cases, stocks which seemed virtually worthless have become of real value. Profits which result to the holders from such changes as these are as real, and as truly represent part of the increased wealth of the country in consequence of resumption and the revival of industry, as the profits of manufacturers,

miners or merchants. Evidence accumulates that the general business of the country is increasing. The exchanges at New-York last week were the largest since 1872, and, exclusive of the exchanges arising from the sales of stocks, probably amounted to nearly \$600,000,000, against about \$350,000,000 for the corresponding week last year. The increase for the week ending November 8, in comparison with the exchanges of the first week of November, 1878. was 92 per cent at Milwaukee, 87 at Philadelphia, 81 at New-Orleans, 52 at Baltimore, 51 at Boston, and about 29 per cent at Chicago and St. Louis. Never has the marvellous recuperative power of this country been more fully illustrated than in the rapid growth of its business within the past twelve months.

NORTHERN MEN IN NORTH CAROLINA. We published a week or two ago the statement of young man who had been sent by the Messrs. Harper to the mountains of North and South Carolina to sketch the scenery for their magazine, concerning the treatment which he received while

to dog every stranger from place to place." He heard of "a great many" being killed by these gangs on suspicion of being revenue officers. Murvote the Republican ticket, he alleged, were common; he himself was shot at, and barely escaped further into the recesses of the mountains for fear

of assassination. We think it but just to the people of Western North Carolina to state that we have received since the publication of this statement the most emphatic and indignant denials of it from prominent Republican Northern men, who have settled in that region and who know it and its people thoroughly. Some of these men were quoted by this artist as for the story of his assassination was a chance pis- | 3 car. tol-shot fired by a rowdy boy in a crowd, aimed at nobody. They charitably try to explain his misstatements on the ground of his youth, and the exaggerated idea of the dangers before him with which he set out on his journey. Some Southern wags, probably, seeing his fears, have cruelly played upon his credulity.

The leader of a successful colony of Northern men in Macon County writes: "The people in these mountains have been isolated from the world and tacked opportunities, but they are intelligent, honest and kindly disposed; a man, whatever his politics, may travel as safely through North Carolina as in any State in the Union. There has been but one Northern man killed in the State since the war, and he was murdered for his money in 1874. The murderer was tried and hanged. There have been revenue officers shot while making arrests, but sectional prejudice or politics had nothing to do with the matter." "Our position," he adds, "as Republicans, between the upper and lower millstones of Northern Republicanism and Southern Demorracy, is a difficult one, and is rendered worse by inflammatory and false reports such as these."

The writer of the articles which this artist went South to illustrate gives a totally different account from his of this region. She spent two Summers in the recesses of the mountains, and has since (through the columns of THE TRIBUNE) urged emigration of Northern men to this district. She describes the mountaineers as an honest, God-fearing, kindly folk, and cordially testifies to the warm-hearted hospitality and the uniform courtesy which she received from the roughest as well as the gentlest, while there. There are many Northern men settled in these mountains who have gone there since the of the week over \$2,000,000 more specie war. It is from them we have received the most earnest protests against these incorrect statenot easy to see what has become of \$5,000,000 | ments. They write that no such outrages have ever occurred; that the people are auxious to promote emigration, give a hearty welcome to Northern men if they bring capital, skilled labor, or energy, and care little what are their politics.

We are glad to make this correction, and to find almost wholly by remittance of legal-tenders, that the temper of both parties in that remote re-

There is serious trouble, as the friends of learning will be sorry to hear, in another college-the respectable institution at Middlebury, Vt., which was founded in the year 1800, and which is under the Presidency of the Rev. Calvin B. Hulbert, D. D. This difficulty had a disgracefully small beginning. There is a rule forbidding the kicking of foot-ball between the college buildings. This being violated by a student he received demerits to the number of thirty. Subsequently, on account of a cane toans and discounts, which may be due rush, his class, the sophomore, received to the fact that bonds carried by some twenty-four demerits each. This gave the original offender so many demerits that and have now been bought. But much they operated as a suspension. The sophomores resented this, and behaved in such a way that they were all suspended. The freshmen resented this, and behaved in such a way that they were all sus pended. The seniors resented this, and behaved in such a way that they were all suspended. The juniors resented this, and behaved in such a way that they were all suspended. This finished up the There was a Faculty left, but no students. greater part of the sum paid by the Treasury | And all this came of the infraction of a law doubtless designed to protect the college to be a childish piece of business, while causes, which were in some degree held in It suggests unpleasant reflections. Students are a highly imitative class, and there can hardly be any certainty that other colleges may not be stripped of individual should be unjustly treated by the Faculty, but it would be hard to assign any reason why the undergraduates, because they think that one of their number has been unjustly deexplined, should think it necessary to go into a general rebellion. The public sometimes thinks that the judgment of a court of law is not exactly what it should be; but the public does not on that account defy the courts and refuse to recognize their jurisdiction. It should be precisely so in a college. For any unfair treatment of a fellow the other undergraduates are not responsible. They may regret it and sympathize with him, but they are not called upon to break the laws of the institution in order to show their feeling; and, of course. the Middlebury Faculty cannot yield an inch, though

they never get another student. The Regulators of Northeastern Kentucky are an Law with vengeance if they do not do what the Regulators think right, and who propose to execute substantial fustice by hanging all rogues who escape the lawful jury and the authorized executioners. These Regulators have issued an address, in which they set forth their intentions of doing evil that good may come, for their plan amounts to that. They moralize gravely upon the erime which infests their region, and declare that lynching is necessary to protect the lives and property of honest people. If this be so, it is certainly unfortunate, but equally so is the remedy proposed. One would think the better course would be a reform of the judicial system which seems to work so badly. Can no honest men be found for judges in those parts? Really, there ought, it would seem, to be no difficulty in finding honest men for jurors in a district which can furnish ; society such as that of the Regulators professes to be. The difficulty of making vigilance committees serviceable permanently, is that they encourage a disrespect for the sanctity of the law, and when after they have struck terror they disband, as they are sure to do, they leave society in a worse state than they found it, because they have lent respectability to what is substantially crime, and weakened that reverence for law without which it is impossible to keep crime down to a minimum. these Regulators, instead of bethemselves violators of the law, should exercise the same energy and activity in securing good judges, in enlightening the public mind, in educating the public conscience Would not the same end be obtained in a better way ! The lynching method at the best is coarse and cruel, and it is always in danger of meting not substantial justice, but exactly its opposite Regular courts have been proved, by the long experience of mankind, to be necessary to secure anything like certain equity. Not only is mob-law bad, but it can never be anything better. By and by the Regulators themselves will need regulating, and so on to the end of the dreary and bloody

to revise the budget of city expenses prepared by the Board of Estimate; but its authority is limited to the transfer of moneys from one account to another, or to reducing the amount as a whole. The Aldermen are prohibited by law from increasing the aggregate sum. Consequently, if the appropriation for one department is increased, the amount set apart for other purposes must be diminished. This year the Board has taken upon itself to add to the items for Fire, Police. City Works, and other purposes, and has reduced by nearly \$30,000 the amount which the Board of Estimate thought necessary for the there. His account was certainly calculated to put | Park | Department. The sum now appro-

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen has the right

savages; "thirty or forty farmers lying in ambush | tlemen have been straitened heretofore for money to maintain properly the various parks under their control-notably Prospect Park, which has cost the taxpayers about ten millions, we beders of Northern men who had voted or proposed to lieve-as well as the Ocean Parkway, which connects Brooklyn directly with Coney Island. with his life; his guide refused to accompany him | fairly well with their resources thus greatly curtailed; and the injustice of placing nearly the entire burden of the reduction upon this one department is the more apparent since the amounts fixed by the Board of Estimate seem ample in most cases. Moreover, the Aldermen have delayed their work, so long that it is doubtful whether the tax-rolls have been prepared as the law requires-in which case grave questions will arise as to the legality of the tax levy and the mainteauthority for his alarming reports. The sole ground | nance of the city government during the coming

> The drollest suggestion for improving the lookout on ocean steamers comes-of course-from our Semi-Solomon, who half knows as much about seamanship as he does about politics and the Constitution. It is that there should be "some kind of glass shelter on the bows for lookout men, which would protect them from the weather and remove one great temptation to neglect of duty." The attractiveness of the post could perhaps be increased by the addition of a stove and a pair of slippers, as well as the glass shelter, so that the sailors would compete for the privilege of looking out. But how long does our Semi-Solomon imagine that it would be possible to see through a "glass shelter" at the spray-covered bows? To be sure, the waiter, or the parlormaid, might go outside once in a while and wash the windows.

The boom business is about to suffer a relapse.

A recent visitor to Hendricks announces that the gifted straddler talks with reckless freedom about Tilden, calling him a "trickster" and a "fraud," among other pleasant epithets. Perhaps Hendricks thinks he can gain the friendship of John Kelly by quoting thus generously the language of the Tam-many organs, and secure that nomination which Mr. Cox and Mr. Kelly are about to "arrange."

It is Jefferson Davis's turn to speak now. He must not allow Hill and Toombs to snatch the Bourbon belt from him.

The Bayard boom stopped short, never to go again, the moment he announced that he would not spend a dollar to gain any office. It is a curious but not unaccountable fact that the newspapers which had been supplying the wind for the boom, at once threw up the business and transferred their exer-tions to General Hancock. All that Bayard has left now in the shape of a machine is the late Hen party. That shows symptoms of swinging out for him and thus adding a fresh agony to his political dachine.

The Anti-Tilden demonstration is nearly exhausted, and the great uncondoned trand begins to

The rise and fall of Presidential candidates between now and next June will be enormous. Many causes will operate to secure the falls, but the most devastating one of all will be the familiar blunder of being "too previous,"

Congressman Felton, of Georgia, one of the socalled Southern Independents who vote with the Democrats with unfailing regularity, has published a long letter on the political outlook. He takes the ground that the November elections how that the Democratic party has lost the confidence of the North, and that David Davis is the only man whom the Democrats can elect next year. He adds that independent movements are going on all over Georgia, and that the Bourbon party is in danger of overthrow, sensible men having decided danger of overthrow, sensine men having decided to sever their connection with a party which is so hopelessly narrow. All this is true, so far as it relates to Democratic discouragement; but when it comes to beiting from the party, that is another matter. Mr. Felton has talked in the same frank way as this before, and has meekly gone into the Democratic caucus afterward and trained with entire docility in the Democratic ranks. When he makes his actions and his words coincide, it will be time to pay to those words that attention which time to pay to those words that attention which they do not merit now.

When the Solid South splits enough to put some Republicans into office, it will be ample time to talk about splitting the Solid North,

A correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer, who circulated among the soldiers in attendance at the Grant reception in Chicago, found a pretty general sentiment against the third term. All agreed that the demonstration was a tremendous tribute to undergranates, or, as may be said, the raw material Grant, but many said it was purely an unpolitical this: "It is extravagant to honor with the title of liberstringency having been removed by other causes—even if the Treasury had not taken of scholarship causes—even it a partisan color it would have been a serious injary to Grant. Colonel W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis, said: "This Grant boom beats them all but he will not be a candidate for President, I doubt very much whether his name will be presented in the Convention. I think he won't permit sented in the Convention. I think he won't permit it himself. I should not be surprised to see Hayes nominated and elected; but Grant won't be." Other soldiers expressed similar views, declaring a belief that Grant would discover before the Convention met that it would not be best for him to run again.

> Senator Edmunds says he has returned from Europe, as he went, a thorough stalwart, ready to iom in the coutests which remain in the future to drive the Democratic party into final defeat. He will find ten men ready and eager to help him where there was only one when he went away.

Senator McDonald has delivered a long speech spholding the Democratic policy in regard to the Federal Election laws, and defending the association of lynchers, who threaten the Courts of course of his party during the extra This may be agreeable reading for the Democrats of Indiana, but in this part of the country there is an impression that the recent popular verdict on this question has made it something of a dead issue. There is not half so much anxiety about the "shadow of bayonets on ballotanxiety about the "shadow of bayonets on ballot-boxes" as there is a determination to pur an end to the presence of shotgues there in the hands of buil-dozers and other champions of a free and easy bal-

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor, will each next May the goodly age of seventy years General Grant, it is reported by The Even-

ing Journal, of Chicago, thinks of becoming a resident of that city. Mr. John Bright is said to be deeply read in Milton, and always carries with him wherever he

es a copy of that great poet's greatest poem. The Czar has a nice little income-a triffe of \$25,000 a day. The Sultan gets \$18,000 a day, the Emperor of Austria \$10,000, the Emperor of Germany \$8,200, the King of Italy \$6,400 and the King of the Begians \$1.643.

Mr. Gladstone has eight children, seven of whom are living. His eldest son is a Member of Parliament, his second son is rector of Hawarden, his third is engaged in mercantile pursuits. His eidest daughter is married to the Head Master of Wellington College. Mr. Gladstone was about thirty years old when he was mar-ried to the daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne.

Of the late Senator Chandler, the Rev. Mr. Abbott, a Vermont clergyman, says that he was a roughbuilt, overgrown, awkward, stooping, good-natured popular boy, wao went by the never forgotten, familiar sobriquet of "Zach." He was not, as popularly supposed, the child of poor parents. His father was a man of substance and a gentleman of the old school; his un-cle had been a member of Coagress. He might have had a liberal education, but old not seem to care for it.

Princess Beatrice was Queen of the Revels on Hadowe'en at Balmoral. Two large processions in picturesque garments met on the castle lawn, where she ighted an enormous bonfire. There was a band of music, a " witch hunt," the trial of a witch, and thereafter the burning of the effigy. Princess Beatrice's royal mamma remained an interested spectator of the preceedings during the whole time.

Mr. John Ruskin is a man of great talent, but possesses what, called by the mildest name, are ex-traordinary opinions. Writing lately to the editor of a ocal English magazine he said : "Young men have no business with politics at all; and when the time is come for them to have opinions they will find all political parties resolve themselves at last into two-that which holds with Solomon that a rod is for the fool's back, and that which holds with the fool himself that a crown is for his head, a vote for his mouth and all the universe for his beliy."

Mr. Archibald Forbes has received from Prince Charles of Roumania the grade and insignia of Commander of the Order of the Star of Roumanta; and also the "Cross of the Passage of the Danube," a decoration instituted in commemoration

membered that among this great number the whole machinery of election, postponed an effectual stop to the emigration or even travel of parks - some \$89,000 - is very the Roumanian participation in the campaign there are doubtless very few who could have the appointment of Inspectors until it was too Northern men into that region. He represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the parts - some appointment of the parts - some appointment of the parts - some appointment of the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the amount which the last distinction the represented little more than half the last distinction the represented little more than half the last distinction than the represented little more than half the last distinction that the represented little more than half the last distinction than the represented little more than half the last distinction than the represented little more than last distinction, the most prized of all Remanulan decorations, in a been conferred. The order has been given bith as a complement to the bravery and endurance with which he saared the peris and hardships of the so diers during the campaign mentioned above.

Of President Lincoln at the Gettysburg Dedication a correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial gives some interesting reminiscences. An address was given in the evening by Mr. Charles Ander-It is difficult to see how they can do their work even | son and in a church. The audience had assembled, and arose as the President entered. An old man shabbily dressed followed him up the aisle, and when reaching the seat reserved for Lincoln was about going in with him. Governor Tod, who escorted the President, put his hand on him and said: "No, old man, you can't go in there." Mr.
Lincoln turned and said: "Yes, Governor, that's my
nan;" and putting his arm about the old man, brougns
him into the pew. It was the man who entered the battle
of Gettysburg with his musket and fought independently

> Mr. James Steele Mackaye once dramatized Silns Marner, and went to call on George Eliot to ask her consent to its production. Mr. Mackaye is reported as saying : "She received me with dignity, took my let ter, rend it deliberately, and then for the first time looked intently at my face, at the same time extend ing her hand to me with charming frankness. In another moment I was perfectly at home and forgot everything in the presence of this charming woman, for she is the most fascinating and the homeliest woman that I ever saw in my life. Her husband, Lewes, was there, and it was not long before I found myself com paring the couple to the princess and the dragon. Mr. Lewes sat glowering at me all the time I was there, but after a while I succeeded in forgetting his presence and that he was, as far as could be, the husband of George Ellot, in intellect and genius the quoen of all England, I told her the changes that I had made in her story, partleularly in the conclusion, which I had found neces to after wholly. The denouement, as I left it, made a really very strong dramatic effect, and the author of "Silas Marner" acknowledged the improvement and regretted, so see said, that see had not thought of it burseif. I talked with her three hours, and I was amazed when I rose to go to see how the time had field. I was to call again the next day to read to her my play, in which she seemed to have taken a real interest, but the following day I received a note from the dragon saying that 'Mrs. Lewes had, upon mature deliberation, decided not to have her story dramatized.' Of course the pany was never produced." to alter wholly. The denouement, as I left it, made a

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- At a special meeting of the Breisteak Club, on Friday, Mr. Henry Labouchere, of Iruth, was expelled. After an hour's discussion t vote was taken, standing 77 to 38 for expulsion. Mr. Labouchere did not vote. Had he done so he would have remained a member of the club under the two-thirds' rule. Mr. Lawson and Mr. Montagu Williams have realized from the membership of the club.

CANNES, Nov. 16 .- A man named Meyer has been arrested while attempting to make his way into the presence of the Empress of Russia at this place. He

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16 .- Aleko Pacha, Governor of Eastern Roumelia, has been cordinly received by the Sultan.

### GENERAL NOTES.

The sphere of journalism is widening every day. A New-Orleans newspaper is now receiving deposits, paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent per ann im and exercising all the functions of a savings

A Philadelphia working girl amused herselt on Friday by stooping over a piece of machinery and allewing a lock of her laxuriant black hair to wind around a small vertical shaft. She did this twice and was so well pleased with the result that she tried to do it again. Tals time her hair was so tightly wrapped about the curling from that it could not be extricated, but was tern from her head, most of the scale going with it and considerable of the skin from forehead to eye-

There has been a strange suicide in the Crimen. The young and levely Countess Vera Kosche'eff suddenly disappeared from her palece in the old Bussian capital, only two days after her solemn betrothal to Count Helmann, which had been colebrated with festive relateing upon an unusually magnificent scale. No one could imagine whither she had gone until her steward received a letter from her written at her chateau in the Crimes, wherein she informed him that "she was going to bathe in the river running through her estate, and should not return alive from her bath." She also described the exact spot near which her body would be found to the water. Search was made with all possible promptitude ; and it resulted in the discovery of the young Countess's corpse sown up in a large straw sack and sunk in the river. The seates were found to be in the interior of the sack, proving that Vera Koscheleff had deliberately sewn herself up in the sack on the river bank and then cast herself into the stream. In another letter, addressed to one of her uncies, she gave as her remain for unlocaling herself in a sack previously

M. Ollivier, the most mercurial of the third Napoleon's Ministers, has published in the Error de France a foolish article on the work and character of Thiers. Among other accusations which he makes is be the man who will restore to us our two captive cities." He also brings against Thiers the charge that he made the paying of the ransom to Germany opprossive to the poor and a source of wealth to the stockjobbing plutocracy who now inceuse his memory. To mention this accusation suffices to condemn the man either so infatuated or so malicious as to make it. One of his father in the Constituent Assembly and said: 'If I were your friend Ledru-Rollin, I would make a capital speech It yourself I' asked my father, tauch surprised. 'That is impossible,' he said; 'but if you like I will give you my Upon this he furnished a number of arguments against Upon this he furnished a number of arguments graduate the expedition, which were emplored by M. Ledru-Rolliz a few days afterwards." The sait of this anocate lies in the fact that Thiers was an ardent partial of the expedition, and that the question, as between Conservatives and Radicals, was one of viall properties, the Radicals declaring that the French Republic had no right to be it the Republic in Italy, and the Cherical pairs threatening to whadraw its support from Louis Napoleon unless he supported the Pope.

One of "Hadra's convelled Accounts."

The Standard's sketches of English country life. He is the youngest son of a prodect farmer of considerable means. From the first he was leclined to take his case in his arm-chair after his substantial but plain dinner, with little care about the markets or the general depres sion. For much of the land was on high ground and dry, and the soil there benefited by the wet. At the same time sheep sold well, and Harry's flocks were large and noted. So be sauntered round with his gun, and knocked over a hare, and came comfortably home to dinner, easy in his mind, body and pocket. Harry was not a man of energy and intense concentrated purpose like his father. He could never have built up a fortune, but, the money being there, Harry was just the man to keep it. He was constantly about on the place, and his eye, by keeping the men employed, carned far more money than his single arm could have done. Thus he dwelt in the lonely manor house, a living proof of the wisdom of his father's system. Harry is now looking, in his slow, complacent way, for a wife. Being foris years of age, he is not in a great hurry, and is not at all years of age, he is not in a great hurry, and is not at all inclined to make a present of himself to the first preity face he meets. He does not like the girl of the period; he fears she would spend too make money. Not, on the other hand, does he care for the country heyden, whose mind and herson have never risen above the cheese-tild, with red hands, awkward gait, loud voice and limsted conversation. He has read too much, in mis quiet way, and observed too much in his quiet way also, for that. He wants a girl well educated, but not above her station, unaffected and yet comely, fond of heme and nome duties, and yet not homely. And it would be well if she had a few hundreds—a very small sum would do—for her dower.

One of "Hodge's sons" is described in

A New-Jersey reader sends these comments on a case which has already received attention in these columns : "Progress in the science of the refinement of cruelty advances one step. There have been numerous devices to get rid of one's wife. The pistol, the knife and the whole catalogue of poisons and anæsthetics are common instruments of murder, but it was left for a Jerseyman to invent a new method of deliverance. did it in this wise : Living within a few miles of Tropton he started for that city with his wife and child in wagon, ostensibly for a ride. On the way he stopped at a tavern, leaving his wife in the wagon. Coming out he lighted a cigar and threw the burning match down on the seat behind his wife. Pretty soon her clothes took fire. In the meantime the wagon was moving rapidly and the breeze fanned the flame. Her flesh began to burn at last and she screamed with fright and pain. Her husband, without making the slightest effort to smother the fire, compelled her to get out of the wagon and stand by the side of the road, while he re. matured by his borse's bead, forbidding her to come neal him for fear of frightening his horse. She was burning to death before his eyes and be was doing nothing to help her. A cartman passing them at the time inquired why he did not smother the tire. He replied that he was afraid his horse would run away. The cartman, more burnaue than the husband, jumped down from his cart and threw his coat around her, and, after a time, succeeded in partially smoth-ring the flames, but not until some parts of the woman's body were burned to a crisp, and she had received her death wound. She was taken to the hospital, at Trenton, where she died a few hours later, having suffered the most excruciating